

VIRGINIA

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REPORT FILES
EXTENSION WORK

NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

S. S. HYLTON, COUNTY AGENT

HEDFORD COUNTY

VIRGINIA

1938

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

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COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

The county's extension organization includes the county agent, an assistant county agent, a home demonstration agent, a secretary to the county agent, a Homemaking Board and an Agricultural Board. The Agricultural Board supplants the old Advisory Board and handles the agricultural program which directs the different agencies operating within the county. The county agent revised his board early in the year to include forty-five men representing the Agricultural Conservation Association, the Soil Conservation Association, the Farm Security and all types of farm enterprises. Most of the business of the board is handled through an executive committee comprised of one farmer in each of the main communities in the county and honorary members embracing the officials of the Triple A program, the Soil Conservation and Farm Security Administrations, the key banker, the superintendent of schools, the local press and the vocational agriculture teacher. The honorary members serve in an advisory capacity to the regular members of the committee and have no vote in making official decisions. The members of the Board of Supervisors are also ex-officio members of the board.

Work has already been started on a complete reorganization of the Agricultural Board in the county. However, the new board will be very similar to the one used this past year. There has been one meeting of the Agricultural Board and two meetings of the executive committee, with another meeting of the executive committee in December. The board has been more active this year than ever before in working out programs and suggestions for the different agricultural agencies in the county. The executive committee met soon after the completion of a series of educational program planning meetings in the spring and revised the land use map and recommendations and other suggestions brought out in the educational meetings, and revised the program of work for the year. This particular meeting was an exceptionally important one.

A few of the most important features of the farm program in the county sponsored by the Agricultural Board are soil building through the assistance of the Agricultural Conservation and Soil Conservation Programs by the use of lime, fertilizers and legumes, revision of land use map and the general agricultural programs of the county, stressing the continuance of a general plan of diversified farming on all farms. This county is already well diversified, including six major farming enterprises, namely; tomato canning, apple and peach growing, dairy and beef cattle, sheep and poultry, besides such others as corn, wheat, hay, etc.

The Extension Organization worked very closely at all times with the dark tobacco co-ops, the Bedford Wool Pool, the Bedford County Fair Association, the Lynchburg Farm Show, and such civic organizations as the Rotary and Lions clubs and the Chamber of Commerce. These clubs have rendered considerable assistance to the county agent in his work. The Rotary Club is at the present time working up a special farm program to feature one of their meetings early in the coming year, at which time the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Board will be invited to a banquet and to take part in the meeting.

PROGRAM OF WORK

The major projects in the county agent's program for 1938 included club work, the Agricultural Conservation program and agronomy, with TVA demonstration farms, horticulture, livestock and other national farm programs as minor projects receiving attention in accordance with their particular needs. The 1938 plan of work and the degree of accomplishment for each item is as follows:

CLUB WORK

- 1. To do club work in each magisterial district Organized clubs in 7 districts and members enrolled in all 8 districts
- 2. To enroll members in the following projects:

	<u>Enrolled</u>	<u>Completed</u>
a. Corn	24	18
b. Tobacco	22	16
c. Tomatoes	55	28
d. Garden	17	3
e. Pig	33	26
f. Calf(dairy)	7	7
g. Cow and calf	3	3
h. Sheep	2	1
i. Sow and litter	3	3
j. Poultry	21	14
k. Potatoes	2	2
l. Baby Beef	2	2
m. Bees	3	3
n. Dairy cow	5	3
o. Wheat	1	1
p. Sweet Potatoes	1	1
q. Orchard management	1	0
r. Rabbits	1	0
Total	<u>203</u>	<u>129</u>

Goals:

Achievements:

- 3. To have each club represented at the State Short Course Seven clubs sent delegates
- 4. To hold club council meeting Council meeting was held
- 5. To hold county Achievement Day Program This meeting was held
- 6. To work with county All-Star Chapter Two meetings were held

Goals:

7. To have programs of work for county and each club
8. To see that club exhibits are from club projects
9. Conduct special tomato project in the use of certified seed.

Achievements:

- Good programs were made
- This was strongly recommended to members
- This was done in few cases

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Complete the 1937 records | This was done as per schedule |
| 2. Conduct educational program for 1938 program | This was done in each community |
| 3. Rework 1937 work sheets for 1937 members | This was done |
| 4. Secure additional members for the 1938 program | Membership was doubled |
| 5. Check 1938 compliance and complete forms for payment | Compliance checked - applications for grant not completed |

TVA DEMONSTRATIONS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Conduct as many farm demonstrations as possible | Seventeen farms selected with one of these on inactive list |
| 2. Carry out educational programs, using TVA farms for demonstration meetings | Visible results not sufficient for result meetings |
| 3. Supply needs of these farms with triple superphosphate | All farms have received some phosphate. Three cars used so far |

AGRONOMY

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Soils | |
| a. Test soil samples for lime needs, and assist in sending samples to state laboratory for complete analysis | Large increase in this work |

3

Goals:

- b. Encourage additional use of lime
- c. Encourage pasture improvement through use of lime, phosphate and lespedeza
- d. To assist farmers in finding market for lespedeza seed
- e. Stress importance of seeding lespedeza with grasses or small grain to hold the soil and fix the nitrogen supply deposited in the soil by the lespedeza crop

2. Field crops

- a. Stress importance of adapted seed for clover and alfalfa
- b. Encourage the use of good seed in all crops
- c. Stress importance of good plant bed practices for tobacco, and assist with the treatment of seed for disease
- d. Hold tomato growers' meetings, and stress importance of good plant bed practices, treatment of seed, fertilizers and cultural practices

Achievements:

Volume almost doubled over 1937

Considerable progress made

Assistance given to a number of farmers

This was done

More than usual interest shown because of price differential

This was done

This was advocated and assistance given

Meetings held with good attendance

HORTICULTURE

- 1. Conduct pruning demonstrations
- 2. Send out spray service cards to fruit list for both apples and peaches
- 3. Encourage cultural practices where needed, proper fertilization and the proper use of cover crops

Demonstrations held in all fruit sections

This was done

This was done - considerable interest and action

LIVESTOCK

1. Dairying

- a. Conduct a 2-day dairy feeding school
- b. Hold a dairy field day

This school was well attended

This was not done

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Goals:

- c. Conduct a dairy tour if producers are sufficiently interested
- d. Encourage the proper raising of good dairy heifers
- e. Urge farmers to keep their best cows for production purposes
- f. Emphasize in every way possible the production of quality legume hay to lower feed costs
- g. Secure the cooperation of the Board of Supervisors in the county-wide program for eradication of Bang's disease
- h. Assist farmers in securing registered sires

2. Beef Cattle

- a. Assist farmers in securing improved sires
- b. Encourage the establishment of beef cow herds
- c. Cooperative selling
- d. Assist in the control of blackleg (the same for dairy calves)

3. Sheep

- a. Cooperative selling of wool and lambs
- b. Encourage the establishment of additional flocks of sheep
- c. Assist with parasite control
- d. More careful handling of the breeding flock prior to dropping of lambs
- e. Assist in securing registered bucks

4. Poultry

- a. Conduct a one-day poultry school
- b. Stress importance of frequent culling throughout year
- c. Advertise importance of parasite control
- d. Stress importance of proper housing
- e. Disease and parasite control in turkeys
- f. Encourage use of chicks from high laying strains

Achievements:

Thirty-two attended two day tour to northern Virginia

This was done
This was advocated

Considerable work done

Eradication program practically complete for second test

Assistance was given in number of cases

This was done

Increasing interest shown

No selling done
This was done to a very large extent, a number of calves being vaccinated by the agents

Wool pool functioned nicely - No lambs sold
Several flocks recently established

Assistance was given
This was advocated

This was done

This was not done
This was done

Considerable work was done in this line

This was done
Few calls for assistance

This was advocated

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MISCELLANEOUS WORK

Goals:	Achievements:
1. Schedule and hold program planning meetings throughout county	These were held with good attendance and tremendous interest
2. Assist farmers in contacting seed loan office	Considerable work done
3. Assist farmers in securing needed Production Credit Loans	Assistance was given a number of farmers
4. Assist the soil conservation camp with their p program	This was done
5. Assist farmers in forest thinning and planting	This was done with several nice demonstrations established
6. Cooperate with the Rural Resettlement Supervisors	Considerable time given
7. Assist with Rural Electrification Program	\$200,000.00 secured - Additional \$150,000.00 ear marked - 50 miles strung, 23 miles energized, 105 miles staked, 200 miles right-of-way secured
8. Complete old AAA programs	This was done
9. Cooperate closely with rural organizations	This was done
10. Cooperate with local civic organizations	This was done
11. Assist in cooperative marketing	All possible assistance given

PRELUDE TO PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS WORK

The county agent and his assistant organized the work in the office so that much less time was given to the AAA program than was the case the last two years. Only 18.8% of the agents' time was given the AAA program in 1938, as compared to 39% in 1937 and 37% in 1936. However, other federal agencies including the REA, TVA and Farm Security amounted to 15.4% of the agents' time. All calls for personal service and for demonstrations were taken care of by the county agent or his assistant.

In the remaining pages of this report the county agent will discuss the different phases of the program as listed in the program outline, and as usual there has been considerable work done that was not anticipated when the program was planned and will be dealt with under miscellaneous items.

4-H CLUB WORK

The 4-H club enrollment in 1938 was probably the largest in the history of club work in the county. However, the work was not as satisfactory as was anticipated at the beginning of the year. The enrollment this year was 192 boys carrying 203 projects. The number of completed projects was 129, making 63.6% completed records, and 124 boys of the 192 enrolled completing, or 64.6%. This compares favorably with the preceding two years. Over half of the club projects were visited during the year. Possibly the greatest trouble with the club program was the changing of assistant agents late in the summer and the new agent was unable to complete the work with the small amount of training that he was able to receive. However, this does not discredit Mr. Turner, the new assistant, for he went into the work without any experience whatsoever, and has all his clubs reorganized already along with completing last year's work.

There were fourteen organized clubs, carrying on boys' work in the county in 1938. The following table shows the different clubs, the number of members enrolled, the members completing, the projects carried and projects completed:

Name of Club	Members enrolled	Members completing	Projects carried	Projects completed
Brookhill Jr.	12	7	12	7
Bunker Hill	4	4	7	7
Calvary	4	4	4	4
Wheatland	10	8	10	8
Forest	12	10	12	10
Stewartville	5	0	5	0
New London	21	15	21	15
Huddleston Jr.	22	15	24	15
Huddleston Sr.	12	8	12	8
Brookhill Sr.	10	8	10	8
Thaxton	24	16	26	18
Liberty Academy	14	12	15	12
Montvale	8	2	9	2
Moneta	34	15	36	15
Total	192	124	203	129

The 4-H club council meeting was held on the 5th of February with sixty officers and leaders present. The council carefully drew up a number of goals which were quite helpful in making individual club programs. Immediately following this meeting, each club in the county drew up its own program, including the county goals applicable to their local conditions.

The 4-H club achievement day exercises were held in the court house on the 5th of November with an attendance of 75 club members and leaders. This attendance was rather unusual since one of the hardest rains of the year fell the morning of this meeting. Following adjournment members were given a special rate for a show at one of the local theaters.

Quite a number of awards were made as a part of the achievement day program. The Bunker Hill 4-H club was awarded first prize in the annual publicity contest and received six dollars. Brookhill was second and received four dollars and Calvary was third and received a two dollar prize. Since it was impossible to secure judges to select the clubs for the achievement day banner as the most outstanding club of the year, this was done a little later on and the Brookhill 4-H Club won this honor. A sixty pound registered OIE sow pig was awarded to the club member drawing a lucky ticket, the prize being offered to encourage attendance at the achievement day program. This ticket was won by a club boy from the Thaxton club, and is being used as his project for 1939. Medals were awarded to Linwood Whorley and Jennings Robertson for winning the county dairy demonstration contest and competing for a trip to the national dairy show. Checks were also awarded to the club members winning prizes at the Lynchburg Farm Show.

A number of individual club members have done some rather outstanding work during the year. Two boys, Linwood Whorley and Jennings Robertson were trained and gave a demonstration at the State Short Course in treating cattle for foul foot. These boys were asked by the officials of the Institute of Rural Affairs to put the demonstration on as a part of the regular dairy program at the Institute. The boys made the trip back to the Institute and gave the demonstration, which was very impressive and created a great deal of interest among the farmers attending the dairy meeting. They also put on their demonstration in competition with other dairy demonstration teams throughout the state near Richmond, competing for state honors and for a trip to the National Dairy Show. These boys were given fourth place in the contest in which eight teams participated. The state winners in this contest won first place in the National Dairy Show. Another club boy, Warren Kern, of the Bunker Hill Club, won the farm exhibit at the Lynchburg Farm Show against strong competition from other counties, for which he received a \$25.00 premium. Club boys and girls from the county won the lions share of prizes offered at the Lynchburg show in which six or seven counties participated.

The Brookhill 4-H Club which has always been outstanding, organized an orchestra which has created a great deal of interest throughout this and neighboring counties. They put on a thirty minute program over WLVA radio station in Lynchburg, and also made a trip to the State Short Course at Blacksburg and furnished music as a part of an evening's program. They also had a part on the radio program at the Lynchburg Farm Show. This orchestra includes both boys and girls.

The county All-Star chapter held its annual meeting at the home of the county agent. At this meeting the All-Star members selected in 1937 and 1938 were initiated. This meeting was also combined with a weiner roast and the music was furnished by the Brookhill orchestra. The chapter held another meeting just prior to the State Short Course, at which time they reorganized for the following year and assisted the agents in selecting All-Star candidates.

Club members not only exhibited their projects at the Lynchburg Farm Show, but made a large number of nice exhibits at the County Agricultural Fair. An attractive educational booth was put on by the Calvary 4-H Club at the county fair where demonstrations were given in improving the lawn and grounds about the farm home. Both boys and girls took part in this booth.

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Clubs were active in social affairs as well as carrying out their regular work in monthly meetings. Twelve of the fifteen clubs held Parents' Night Programs with good attendance. A great deal of interest was shown in the work by the parents. There were also six weiner roasts and eight picnics held by the different clubs as one of the features of the 4-H club program. Six clubs held lawn parties to raise money for financing delegates to the county and state short courses and for local club expenses.

The county was well represented at the State 4-H Club Short Course at Blacksburg. There were thirteen boys attending the short course besides the assistant agent and one club leader. One boy, Calloway Martin, of the Bunker Hill 4-H Club, was made an All-Star. The leader accompanying the delegation to the short course was Mr. G. W. Padgett of the Brookhill 4-H Club. Mr. Padgett states that he has attended thirteen State Short Courses at Blacksburg and has been a leader connected with clubs in his community for twenty-three years. One of Mr. Padgett's boys has been a very outstanding All-Star member.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

While the AAA year ended with October 31, 1937, there was a tremendous amount of incompleeted work for 1937 left to be done in 1938. A large number of farms had to be checked to additional soil building practices and all the applications for grant had to be typed and passed on by the committees and signatures of operators secured before payments on the 1937 program could be made. As has been the case heretofore there was considerable difficulty in getting the farmers to sign their application for grant and return it for early payment.

Records in this office show that 1711 landlords and tenants on 1269 farms were paid a total of \$66,372.66 for participating in the 1937 program. These figures show a decided increase over the preceding year, which showed 1213 landlords and tenants on 868 farms receiving a total of \$57,255.66. In addition to the amount received by farmers in the county for the 1937 program, local expenses brought in an additional \$14,769.04 from December 1, 1937 to November 30, 1938. Records show that the operation of Bedford County's Association was a little below the average for the state.

This office was called upon for a tremendous amount of work in a limited period in February, March and April in establishing tobacco acreages as a result of the new crop control law passed in February. As a result of this law it was also necessary to rework general depleting bases and to establish allotments for commercial wheat growers. Acreage allotments were announced about the time the tobacco was set in the field. Another job completed during the winter months was securing work sheets on all farms in the county that were not already connected with the AAA program. The condition of the roads and severe winter weather were handicaps in completing this work. However, it was done and there are now 3147 farms covered by work sheets in Bedford County. A few farms have also been found that were missed during this survey who have requested that their farm be included in the 1939 program. There were also a few farms that were overlooked that have been signed up with work sheets by the supervisors checking compliance this summer and fall.

As a result of securing additional work sheets, there were 1641 members added to the Agricultural Conservation Association for 1938, bringing the total membership to 3147. All of these farms were visited by field supervisors while checking compliance and there were comparatively few farmers who refused to have their farms checked. All of this additional AAM work gave a tremendous amount of work to the committees who did their work in a splendid manner.

Before checking compliance was started a two day school was held for the fifty-five applicants seeking employment both as field supervisors and office assistants. From this number thirty-two supervisors were chosen and started their work about the middle of August. A number of these men had to resign before the work was completed so they could enter school or accept permanent employment elsewhere. The supervisors did not complete their work until about one week after the closing date of the program.

The county agent was given a chief clerk to handle the Triple A program, beginning the first of July. This man, Jack Overstreet, had been working with the Triple A program since its inception in 1933, serving as county supervisor in charge of compliance a part of the time, and is well qualified for the position. Since he was appointed the work was reorganized in the office, and as a result of shifting responsibility, the county agent has turned practically all of this work over to him and the secretary. During September, October and November, the county agent spent only two full days on the Triple A program. However, a few minutes almost every day was given to the program in working out plans and policies with the chief clerk. It seems that the Triple A program is being handled in an excellent manner by Mr. Overstreet, who has made it possible for the agent to devote a great deal more time to other extension activities.

The reorganization of the Agricultural Conservation Association was held in November instead of June as heretofore. A large number of community council members are new men in this work and two of the three county committeemen are new men. The first and second alternates are also new men. The old chairman, Mr. C. R. Overstreet, was replaced by Mr. William R. Walker, and the old vice-chairman, Mr. R. G. Johnson, was replaced by Mr. F. W. Ferguson, a former director from his district. Men elected to both the community and county committees seem to be fine men and the work should go on in the same efficient manner.

The Agricultural Conservation program as a whole seems to be more popular than in 1937 with the possible exception of acre allotments on tobacco. There was greater dissatisfaction among the fire-cured tobacco growers than with the fire-cured, even though almost double the acres of bright tobacco was allotted that was grown at the beginning of the AAM. The very large increase in numbers of farmers participating in the program clearly shows the popular trend of the conservation features of the program.

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The applications for grant will not be typed and sent off for payment until after the first of the year, which is somewhat later than the preceding year. This delay was caused by the tremendous volume of work connected with establishing acre allotments and marketing quotas for both bright and dark tobacco prior to the referendums on December 10 and 17. Preparing and issuing allotment cards for dark-fired, flue-cured and burley tobacco has also caused a great deal of work during the last month or so of the year. Checking compliance for 1939 commercial wheat growers has also been started. There were eighty-four commercial wheat growers in the county to be checked at this time.

There is no question but that the Agricultural Conservation program has become a tremendous factor in establishing the soil building practices on farms where soil building has been given no consideration heretofore. It has been interesting to the county agent to talk over soil building practices with some of the farmers for the first time, and in a number of instances one or more farmers would come into the office, find out what their unused soil building units were, and order carloads of lime to complete the goals. Some of these farmers would join in ordering a car, while others would order for themselves. A number of small farmers would use three or four tons or more for the first time that lime was used on their place. A much larger number of small farmers are making use of soil building features of the program than have ever done so before, and it is this group that has been causing the agent worry and concern in trying to work out means of assistance to them. A conservative estimate of the lime used by Bedford County Farmers in 1938 would be at least twenty thousand tons. A considerable amount of this lime was used on pastures. There was also a considerable amount of increase in the amount of phosphate used both on conserving crops and on pastures.

MARKETING QUOTAS

The control program on flue-cured and dark-fired tobacco was not as popular in this county as in the other sections of the bright and dark belts, as was shown by the referendum held last spring. Ninety-one flue-cured farmers voted against the control with ten voting for it, and the dark growers voted a little less than the necessary two-thirds to give a favorable vote in the county. There was considerable dissatisfaction manifested by growers when their marketing quotas were announced in both bright and dark tobacco. About thirty per cent of the bright growers requested hearings before the review committee on their quotas. A considerable number of dark tobacco growers are dissatisfied with their marketing quotas, but most of the dissatisfaction is confined to the group of small producers who did not grow tobacco one or more of the past three years, or suffered crop failure, in which case the formula for working out the quota did not react favorably. However, most of the dissatisfaction will probably be ironed out as soon as the committee meets to correct these inequalities with an additional allotment of pounds which came in just prior to the writing of this report. When these adjustments are made, it is not believed that there will be serious objections to the marketing quotas.

Special wheat all attempts have probably caused more dissatisfaction throughout the county than any feature of the farm program. This is due primarily to the large number of small wheat growers who produce from eight to fifteen acres of wheat, and who do not sell any of it, but consume it on the farm through home use and feed for their livestock. These farmers do not think they should be out on wheat acres below what is needed for home and farm use. This condition seriously affects the live-at-home program that the agent has been working out on Bedford County farms. Another embarrassing situation arising in regard to the wheat program is the fact that a large number of farmers only produce wheat every two or three years. They produce sufficient wheat to put in the mill and furnish home needs and grow wheat again whenever the supply runs out. One reason they do this is the fact that they do not want to bother with just a few acres of wheat on the farm because of the high cost of harvesting the small acreage and threshing it.

TVA DEMONSTRATIONS

Sixteen demonstration farms were chosen in 1937 and the first shipment of fertilizer to these demonstrations was received in December 1937. In the early part of 1938 the agent with the assistance of Mr. W. H. Byrne, Agronomist at Blacksburg, began working out a long time farm plan for these farms. A specialist from the Soil Conservation Service made a farm map on the sixteen original farms selected and a complete farm plan was worked out on thirteen of these farms. On the other three farms the preliminary plan for establishing the work has been made. During this time it was found that one of these farms could not successfully carry out the program, and he has been put on the inactive list, and another farm was selected to take his place. Preliminary work has been done on this farm for establishing a long time farming system. Soil samples have been taken on the principal fields on all these farms, including pasture land, and mineral needs have been secured. Two additional periods of phosphate were received and distributed to these farms during the summer of this year, thereby making a total of 69 tons used to date on the sixteen original farms selected.

The first shipment of fertilizer was applied largely to alfalfa and clovers and grasses in rotations, and it was applied during the winter and early spring of this year. The agents were not able carefully to supervise these demonstrations and proper pens were not built in pastures for chocking vegetation on the treated and untreated areas. No clipping demonstrations were conducted this year. However, the TVA work has been turned over to the assistant agent who will have a designated part of his time to carry on and supervise these demonstrations during the coming year. Clipping demonstrations will be carried out on each of these farms. The cropping systems will be completed for the other three farms at an early date.

AGRONOMY

The 1938 season was very similar to that of 1937 in that certain seasons had too much rainfall while others had a deficiency. There were two periods, one in the early spring and one in the summer when the rain was extremely heavy. In the spring the excessive rainfall drowned out a lot of tobacco and seriously

affected the stand, particularly in low land. The plants did not grow properly. It also affected the yield of wheat considerably and did right heavy damage through erosion. The excessive rainfall in July and early August caused heavy damage to the tomato crop, and also did considerable damage to the tobacco. Some tobacco was completely destroyed by drowning. While it caused heavy disease damage in certain sections, the crop is relatively thin because of excessive moisture during the growing season. A tremendous amount of wheat was damaged in the shock and rendered unfit for milling. One grower reported to the agent that the mill refused to mill any of his 1938 crop.

SOIL TESTING There has been a decided increase in the requests for soil testing and samples were taken from the important fields on all sixteen TVA demonstration farms, and as a result of this work a number of farmers in these communities have asked for the same work for their farms. A tremendous amount of farm land has been tested in the conservation area in the eastern part of the county through the Soil Conservation program. However, the most pleasing feature of this work is the interest that is being shown throughout the county outside of this particular area. One farmer bought a large farm and requested this office to assist with the arrangement of fields, working out a five year cropping system and with the testing of the soil for each field, including pasture, and to give him a fertilizer recommendation for all of those fields. There are several farmers at this time requesting this service, which have not been taken care of, but will be as soon as they can be visited.

LIME The use of lime has shown a rapid increase in tonnage for the past two or three years, and this increase coincides with the inception of the Agricultural Conservation Program. The 1938 tonnage is decidedly in excess of the preceding year. This is due largely to the fact that there are almost double the number of farmers in the Conservation Program this year as in 1937. It is interesting to note in the closing weeks of the 1938 program farmers coming into this office finding out how many soil building units they had yet to use and placing their order for lime to fill it. In a few instances a farmer ordered a carload for his own farm. In others two, three or four men combined their orders to make a car. Unfortunately, one nearby lime plant could not furnish lime during the last six weeks of the program. The county secured the bulk of its lime from plants located at Blue Ridge in the eastern part of the county, the Handy Lime Plant in Roanoke, the Bertha Mineral Company at Austinville, and the Liberty Limestone Corporation in Buchanan County, and at the state plant at Staunton, and a few cars from a plant at Karlov, Va. The bulk of the lime came from Blue Ridge, Austinville and the Liberty Limestone Corporation in Buchanan.

A large number of farmers used lime in 1938 for the first time. This is particularly true for small farms where two to five or six tons of lime were used. It has been a very interesting part of the work to sit down with farmers owning small farms and discuss the lime problem with them for the first time and see them adopt these practices in their farm plan. The Conservation Program is making it possible to reach and work with a decidedly large number of smaller farmers who have not been reached by the Extension Program heretofore.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT Pasture improvement through the use of lime, phosphate and lespedeza made tremendous strides during 1938. Most of this pasture improvement was made possible through the Conservation Program, while some of it has resulted through demonstrations that are beginning to show results put on by the Soil Conservation Camp. A number of farmers were unable to secure lime, and purchased phosphate for legumes, grasses and pastures. While a number of farmers used phosphate on pastures rather extensively, some farmers used it on smaller areas as a demonstration. As a result of the abundance and cheapness of lespedeza seed, a large per cent of the pastures have been seeded to lespedeza.

LESPEDEZA This particular legume was again the chief source of legume hay in Bedford County. It was due in part to the almost prohibitive price of clover seed which sold as high as \$27.00 a bushel. The yield in lespedeza seed was very poor on account of extremely dry weather during the fall. It is considerably under that of 1937 which was also rather low. However, a large amount of seed is being threshed at this particular time even though prices will be extremely low. It is anticipated that lespedeza seed will sell for not more than 1/3 as much as it sold for last year.

Farmers have put up an unusually large quantity of lespedeza and other hays, which will insure an abundance of good quality hay to carry dairy, beef cattle, and sheep through the winter.

ALFALFA A large number of farmers have seeded alfalfa in 1938 for the first time. This seeding was brought about through a desire for better hay for dairy herds and also through the extremely high price of clover seed.

Most of these farmers seeded from one to three or four acres and have been careful in seeding land that is adapted to alfalfa. The agent has been consulted by most of these farmers as to soil types, varieties, time of planting and other timely information on this crop. It has been interesting to note that most of these men used heavy applications of both lime and types of fertilizer recommended for best results on alfalfa. The analysis of this fertilizer was 4-10-4 and 4-12-4. It has been clearly demonstrated that alfalfa grows well in this county on most of our soil if the land is wisely selected and properly prepared. A considerable amount of alfalfa was not seeded this fall as a result of the extremely dry weather. Some seedings were ruined as a result of lack of moisture.

ADAPTED SEED The use of foreign grown clover seed because of the unusually high price of home grown clover seed (\$26.00 a bushel) caused the county agent considerable trouble and worry. The fact that foreign grown clover seed was not considered an approved soil building practice under the Agricultural Conservation program, helped the county agent in keeping this type of seed out of the county. A large number of farmers seeded alfalfa for the first time, and came in for advice as to type and variety of seed to be used.

TOBACCO PLANT BED PRACTICES The agent distributed a number of bulletins and discussed with farmers at farm meetings and office consultations the

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most practical ways and means for the control of insects and diseases in the tobacco plant bed and also flea beetle and worm control in the field. Blue mold has caused serious damage to the tobacco during the past several years and the control of this disease has not been satisfactorily worked out yet. A larger number of growers each year are dusting and spraying their tobacco in the field to control horn worm and flea beetle.

TOMATO CULTURE A number of farm meetings in the principal tomato growing section of the county were held in the late winter and early spring, with the assistance of specialists from the Vegetable Garden Department at W. P. I., in which farmers were given information on proper plant bed practices, treatment of seed, fertilizer and culture practices. With the assistance of Dr. James Godkin from the Pathology Department a considerable amount of tomato seed was treated for disease control. There has been a decided increase in the number of farmers using the 3-10-6 tomato fertilizer generally recommended for this section. Most of the farmers are also purchasing their seed from more reliable seedsmen and are getting splendid results from the use of good seed. However, weather conditions in the summer through continued heavy rains destroyed a considerable amount of the fruit in the field, and yields were again very poor for the second straight year.

With the assistance of Mr. W. J. Nuckolls, Jr., Farm Management Demonstrator, thirty farmers kept cost account records on their tomato crop. The following page is a detailed cost and return per acre chart on canning tomatoes for Bedford County for 1937. The records for 1938 have not been completed and will be given in next year's report. These records are used in the tomato meetings as a basis for discussion.

HORTICULTURE

The agent as well as the fruit growers had a very hectic year, particularly with the marketing of the 1938 crop. The county had a right heavy crop of fruit, which was almost impossible to sell.

Late in January the county agent and a committee of fruit growers met with committees from other counties in the Roanoke fruit area and drew up plans for selling a quantity of apples to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. The agent was asked by the committee to handle this for them, and it was necessary that a visit be made to Roanoke each week for almost two months. During this time seventeen carloads of apples were disposed of by the Bedford County orchard men through this government agency at prices that barely met expenses of production and marketing. While the price was extremely low, the growers making these shipments seemed to appreciate the service rendered in assisting them with the disposal of fruit which they realized they could not sell otherwise.

A total of seventeen pruning demonstrations were scheduled and held for both apples and peaches with an attendance of eighty-three fruit growers. More attention was given to the pruning of peach trees this year, as a result of the increase in peach production. The permanent pruning demonstrations were pruned and continued on through the seventh year.

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DETAILED COSTS AND RETURNS PER ACRE ON CANNING TOMATOES
BEDFORD COUNTY - 31 FARMS - 87.45 ACRES - CROP SEASON OF 1937

Items	State* 253 Farms		Bedford 31 Farms		Bedford 5 High Farms		Bedford 5 Middle Farms		Bedford 5 Low Farms	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
Use of land		\$ 3.86		\$ 4.10		\$ 4.84		\$ 3.45		\$ 3.78
Manure		6.10		2.76		.41		1.68		2.14
Fertilizer	563.5#	7.70	337#	3.66	283#	3.62	326#	2.98	418#	4.48
Lime		.02		.06		-		-		-
Seed		.72		.63		.69		.58		.50
Plants		.81		-		-		-		-
Spray and dust		.13		.03		-		-		.11
Man labor	55.8 Hrs.	8.02	89.9 Hrs.	13.00	108.8 Hrs.	15.40	81.3 Hrs.	10.45	73.8 Hrs.	10.70
Horse work	44.4 Hrs.	4.45	55.8 Hrs.	5.58	60.7 Hrs.	6.07	48.6 Hrs.	4.86	49.0 Hrs.	4.90
Truck use		.02		-		-		-		-
Tractor use		.44		.26		-		-		1.64
Equipment use		.50		.50		.50		.50		.50
Contract picking		5.77		4.87		8.94		4.42		1.83
Contract hauling		2.97		1.97		3.84		1.18		1.94
Interest		.59		.69		.76		.53		.63
TOTAL COST		42.10		38.11		45.07		30.63		33.15
Tomatoes sold (1)	253.6 Bskts.	43.09	203.4 Bskts.	42.40	383.0 Bskts.	81.54	176.8 Bskts.	35.37	70.0 Bskts.	14.78
PROFIT		.99		4.29		36.47		4.74		-18.37
Acres per farm	3.24		2.82		3.94		1.90		2.80	
Cost per basket(1)		.166		.187		.118		.173		.474
Value per basket		.170		.208		.213		.200		.211
Profit per basket		.004		.021		.095		.027		-.263
R. P. H. M. L. (2)		.161		.152		.476		.187		-.104

* The figures in the "State" column above were secured from records kept by 42 Lancaster, 48 Westmoreland, 50 Essex and Richmond, 46 Middlesex, King & Queen, and King William, 36 Shenandoah and Page, and 31 Bedford county farmers on a total of 818.75 acres of tomatoes in 1937.

(1) Yield per acre is given in terms of 5/8 baskets -- except where tomatoes were sold by weight 30# was considered a basket.

(2) R.P.H.M.L. = Returns per hour of man labor exclusive of labor of picking and hauling.

The county went over the top in its advertising campaign for their fruit through the Appalachian Apples Incorporated. The agent assisted the fruit growers in putting off this advertising campaign through calling the leaders in fruit growing into his office with officials of the advertising agency.

The agent assisted with a few thinning demonstrations in both apples and peaches. Farmers are getting pretty well trained in doing this type of work themselves.

Orchard fertilizing is a feature of the fruit program which has greatly increased during the past year or so. Orchardists are using both cyanamid and nitrate of soda as top dressings both in the fall and spring and are using phosphate and lime to improve legume growth. A great deal of phosphate and lime has been made possible through the Agricultural Conservation Program.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

DAIRYING The dairy industry in Bedford County in 1938 showed a decided increase in the output of dairy products even though dairy cow numbers were seriously affected by the Bangs disease test. Local creameries increased their purchase of sour cream over the preceding year. Pastures were very good throughout most of the year and production seems to have held up better than usual.

Recent records show that Bedford County stood third in dairy cattle numbers in the state, but production was seventh. With this situation in mind, the agent and the Extension Dairy Department deemed it wise to hold a school on dairy breeding rather than repeating the dairy feeding school that was held in 1937. This school was held on the 16th and 17th of February with an attendance of nineteen on the first day and twenty-two on the second day. Farmers were particularly interested in the part of the program where the herediscope was used showing how the combination of certain characteristics in the sire and dam reacted in the offspring. This was one of the most interesting schools ever held in the county. Mr. R. G. Connelly, Extension Dairy Husbandman and Dr. Seales of the Department of Zoology and Animal Pathology, assisted the county agent with this school.

A two day dairy tour was conducted through the northeastern section of the state on July 13 and 14, including visits to a number of dairy farms in Orange, Culpeper, Fairfax and Spottsylvania counties. Thirty-two men and women travelling in seven cars comprised the delegation. The night was spent in a tourist camp near Fairfax. Most of the group went to Washington, D. C. for a show or visited points of interest in the national capital. The group insisted on a tour again next year, which may make this an annual event.

Several kodak pictures taken on this tour are given in the photographic section of this report. Most of these herds were selected to show the results of a long time breeding program where herd improvement records were shown to establish records of both dam and daughters. A number of these herds were

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using government bulls and the herd record showed the effect of breeding by showing the increase in most cases of the daughters over the dams. Quite a bit of interest was shown in farm management, particularly the kind of hay and silage produced to take care of the herd.

Another feature of the dairy program in the county which has shown considerable development is the raising of dairy heifers for herd replacements. A number of these farmers are using nurse cows and are getting their heifer calves young while others are purchasing calves several months old. This feature of the program, if it continues to increase may affect the beef cattle industry to some extent. Approximately six or eight hundred dairy cows have been disposed of in the last eighteen months as a result of Bangs disease and the production of heifers is particularly important in making possible immediate replacements from local sources.

Through correspondence, news articles and farm meetings the agent emphasized the importance of producing good quality legume hay for dairy cattle, stressing timeliness in cutting hay and the increased value to be secured from putting the hay up in a nice green condition. Since the bulk of legume hay in the county is from lespedeza the proper cutting and storage of this particular type of hay was given special attention. Most farmers have learned, and many of them through sad experience, that lespedeza hay damages much more seriously in stacks than most any other type of hay.

Because of the rather high percentage of Bangs reactors in Bedford County on the first test it was necessary for all cattle to be retested a second time. This second test has been practically completed. This particular piece of work has probably been one of the most important things that has ever happened to the dairy industry in the county. The disease has been increasing rapidly and if something had not been done at this particular time, a number of the best herds in the county would probably have been wiped out. This work was not so popular at first, but the farmers now realize its value and are cooperating very nicely with the veterinarians who are making the test.

The agent assisted four dairy farmers in securing plans and specifications for the building of dairy barns. These barns are being built to meet requirements for whole milk production.

BEEF CATTLE Bedford County farmers are making considerable strides in improving the quality of beef cattle in the county. This is being done to a considerable extent through an increased number of registered bulls being raised and sold by local breeders. A number of breeders are selling their registered bulls at prices within the range of the average farmer's pocket book. Several producers are increasing their beef cow herds to a point where they are offering a considerable number of reasonably good registered beef bulls.

As an illustration to show the quality of beef cattle that are being produced, one of Bedford County's leading producers sold an Angus bull recently for \$1200.00 which topped the auction sale of registered Angus bulls. This producer was Mr. F. H. T. Walton, owner of Creswell Farm at Forest, Virginia.

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There has been a decided increase in the size and number of beef cow herds. One farmer remarked recently that he could make more money from keeping the cows and selling calves off in the fall than he could by buying and raising steers, and his income is much more regular and certain.

Blackleg has been considerably more serious in the county than for several years, and the agent has assisted a number of growers in purchasing vaccinating outfits to do their own immunizing. Twenty-seven hundred beef and dairy cattle were vaccinated by the county agent and his assistants during the past twelve months.

SHEEP The Bedford County Wool Pool again sold its wool through the United Wool Growers Association in Baltimore. A total of 11,512 pounds of wool was sold through the local pool as compared to 10,550 pounds in 1937. Of this amount approximately three thousand pounds was brought from Botetourt County. For the past several years the local pool has sold its wool outright and accepted full payment on the day of sale. However, wool prices were so low at the time of assembling the wool that the committee decided to consign it and accept a RFC loan. The best price for an outright sale was approximately 20-1/2¢ a pound. Farmers were paid 16¢ a pound on day of assembly and an additional 4¢ about three weeks later, and they are receiving a third and final payment around December 1, of an additional 7¢ a pound. Growers are well pleased with the manner in which the cooperative handled their wool.

The Advisory Board as well as the county agent is convinced that sheep numbers could be profitably increased, and toward this end they have succeeded through personal interviews, news articles, etc., in securing several new flock owners. This increase has amounted to several hundred head of breeding ewes. One flock owner has disposed of all his grade ewes, and now has a flock of approximately thirty-five registered ewes from which he is selling a number of very nice registered bucks to the growers in the county. Another flock owner is building up a registered herd and has sold several registered bucks in his community. Through the activity of these two breeders and through ram sales quite a number of registered bucks have been placed.

The agent did very little during the past year with assisting farmers in parasite control, and with docking and castrating. This situation was brought about through the farmers being able to do this work themselves. Most of the agent's work has been with new flock owners.

HOGS There were several minor outbreaks of hog cholera in the county in which the agent was called upon for several days work in assisting the veterinarian with checking the spread of the disease. A study of the causes of this trouble revealed that in almost every instance the disease was brought to the county from livestock yards in Roanoke. A considerable number of hogs were lost in six or eight communities in the county during the year. While the agent did not do any vaccinating he did visit farms in the communities where the trouble started and insisted on having the local veterinarian immunize their hogs. The veterinarian traveled with the county agent on a few of these trips and the agent wishes to pay tribute to the splendid cooperation and assistance that has been given in this work and other work by Dr. G. L. Mackey, the local veterinarian. Disease control in all types of livestock as well as swine, has been considerably facilitated through this splendid cooperation between the veterinarian and the county agent.

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POULTRY The bulk of the agent's work in poultry during the past year has dealt with disease control and with parasites. Worms are becoming a serious problem to flock owners and a large number of farmers are forced to treat their flocks regularly. It does not seem practical in most cases to use sanitary methods in control such as plowing the poultry yard, moving the poultry house, etc., since the poultry runs at large on the premises. Nemo capsules which control both round and tape worm have been used rather extensively as well as flock treatment in which thymol, nicotine and epsom salts worked into wet mash has given excellent results.

There has been less trouble with blackhead and other diseases among turkeys in the county than for a number of years. The agent does not recall a single request for assistance with sick turkeys any time this summer or fall. The turkey crop is unusually nice. The agent has assisted with the building of several new poultry houses and has assisted with culling. The agent has also through news articles and farm meetings, stressed the importance of securing baby chicks from higher laying strains.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK

PROGRAM PLANNING Program planning in Virginia has assumed a much greater place in the extension program, and is destined to be the foundation around which the agricultural programs in the different counties will be built. The state office assisted the agent in Bedford County as well as other counties in building and putting across the very strong series of program planning meetings in the fall and winter of 1937-38. Two series of meetings were held at thirteen places in the county during the weeks of November 29 and December 10, 1937, and an additional series of five meetings was held at the same places during January, February and March of this year. The attendance was excellent at most of these meetings, showing a great deal of improvement in interest over the similar meetings the preceding year.

The topics of the discussion meetings appealed more strongly to farm people than the subjects of similar meetings in 1936 and 1937. This year the county land use map and the charts depicting the agriculture of the county and recommendations for same drawn up by the committees on program planning furnished the material for discussion at these meetings. It is very interesting to note the interest farmers took in such questions as types of livestock most suited for their community, ways and means for improving same, possible shifts in depleting and conserving crops, and their best chances to meet changing conditions in farm income. These farm groups were uniformly pleased and anxious to discuss farm problems with which they are intimately familiar rather than trying to discuss such topics as imports and exports, foreign trade, tariffs, etc., about which they know very little and could not discuss intelligently.

The agent was fortunate in securing competent discussion leaders to handle most of these community discussion groups. The vocational agriculture teacher, Mr. W. P. Wilkins, assumed the responsibility of three of these groups, which

he handled with splendid attendance and interest. A number of the other groups were supervised by members of the agricultural board.

The land use map prepared by the county agent and revised by the different communities with colored areas showing the different types of land use attracted considerably more attention than any other feature of the program. It is extremely interesting to see groups of farmers crowding around and expressing their ideas and opinions as to how the map fitted their community. In most cases the map was discussed carefully and very few changes recommended. Since there was only one map in the county, it was necessary that the agent take the map as occasion arose to the different communities, and several communities were very impatient at not having the map at their meetings sooner and sent members of their group to the county agent's office requesting that the map be brought as quickly as possible. A land use map of the county is now being revised through use of aerial photographs wherein all woodland is being accurately measured and located on the county map and colored. Pasture land and cropland will be filled in, thus giving a very accurate land use map which should be extremely valuable in planning the farm programs to meet shifting conditions. A total of about 1820 farm men and women attended the series of seven program planning meetings.

SEED LOANS A total of 86 seed loans including special loans for the seeding of wheat, amounted to \$4795.00 made to Bedford County farmers in 1938. Applications for these loans were taken in the county agent's office by representatives of the Federal Seed Loan Office in Lynchburg. The agent assisted the seed loan representative in advertising dates for filing applications. As a convenience to these farmers the county agent assisted them in making their payments by transmitting these payments to the Seed Loan Office. Collections for the county are at least as good as the average and very good considering the extremely poor crop of tomatoes on which most of these loans were based. This type of loan still meets a real need for credit for this group of farmers since they are not eligible for Production Credit Loans, nor can they get money from the local banking institutions.

PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION LOANS The Roanoke Production Credit Association by making agricultural credit possible to Bedford County farmers who are unable to list a reasonable amount of security, has served a real need for farm credit during the year. The farmers who are unable to visit the office in Roanoke had their applications filled out by a clerk in the county agent's office as a convenience to these farmers. This credit organization is now serving approximately fifty Bedford County farmers.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE The Soil Conservation Service, working out of Camp SCS-Va-9, has rendered a splendid service in the eastern part of the county through the work of their specialists and the CCC boys. The technical staff has also been of considerable service to the county agent in other sections of the county, particularly in making soil maps on the TVA demonstra-

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tion farms, and assisting the Rural Resettlement Supervisor and the county agent in working out soil maps and farm plans for the farms under the tenant purchase program.

The technical staff of this service and the county agent conducted a farm tour in August to farms in the central and eastern part of the county where conservation work is beginning to show splendid results. There were 65 farmers making this tour. The camp furnished trucks to conduct most of the farmers on the tour and a picnic dinner was served by the camp on the lawn of C. R. Overstreet of Bellevue. The photographic section of this report shows the size of the group, and some contour furrows on the farm of Mr. W. E. Fizer, R. #1, Bedford, and also a picture showing the group while eating the picnic lunch. One of the most interesting features of this tour was the forest thinning demonstration on a wood lot on one of the farms where the farmer is securing sufficient wood from the removal of undesirable timber and the young growth starting to replace it, for the family supply of wood. It is surprising the interest the farmers showed in this particular type of demonstration because most of them have heretofore given no consideration to the handling of their timber land.

This camp has done a considerable amount of forest thinning, planting of forest trees, fencing, gully control and contour furrow work. The agent would like to take this opportunity to comment on the excellent cooperation and assistance from this group of men. The specialists from this camp are taking an active part in community affairs in the eastern part of the county, several of them affiliating themselves with the subordinate grange at Brookhill School, and the Soil Conservationist, Mr. E. F. Moser, is now master of this grange, and is doing a real service in this area.

FOREST THINNING There were eleven thinning demonstrations established and completed on eleven farms in the north, central and western parts of the county during the year by the CCC camp at Kelso. The agent assisted in locating farms for these demonstrations, a state forester supervised the cutting and the actual work was done by the CCC boys. Five acres of woodland on each farm were used and most of them are located on main highways where they are easily accessible to the public. Additional demonstrations are being located at the present time.

FARM SECURITY The Farm Security Program required considerable time from the county agent during the year, dealing particularly with the tenant purchase program. Bedford County was chosen in 1937 as one of the eight counties in the state to start the tenant purchase program, and five of the six tenants which were supposed to have been rehabilitated actually had farms purchased and are now on these farms with everything complete. The bulk of the work with these five farmers was done since last year's report.

Ninety-three applications were taken from the year 1938-39 in August and September and at the present time committees have selected the most promising tenants from this group down to about eight or nine, from which approximately six of these will be financed on their own farm during the coming year. Of this number one will be a colored farmer.

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The first five tenants purchased farms ranging in price from \$3000.00 to \$6700.00. Most of these men were sold farms which are among the best in the county. The agent assisted the Resettlement Supervisor in working up a long time farm plan and also assisted with a water system survey on two of these farms. Extreme care has been exercised so far in selecting farms on which these men stand a good chance of succeeding.

The agent has also assisted the Rural Resettlement supervisors in financing the purchase of work stock, equipment, fertilizer, seed, etc., on quite a number of farms which could not be taken care of by the Production Credit Association or other local financing agencies. Fifty-two farmers were being financed in 1938 with 16 of these being new cases and the balance being carried over from 1937. The payments on these loans have been satisfactory.

Mr. H. P. Evans and Mrs. Mae Hughes, the Home Management Demonstrator, cooperated very nicely with the county agent's office and are using farming recommendations approved by the Extension office. The county agent served as ex-officio member of the committee handling the tenant purchase program and other features of the program in the county, and the county agent's office is used by the Resettlement workers in meeting clients and other interested farmers.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION This has been the most important project in which the agents assisted in the county during the year. A survey for rural electric service was made in August and it was found that existing power companies had not, and from their own statement, could not meet this need. Consequently, a Rural Electrification project was started. Within a few weeks after this was started, the agent and interested farmers contacted the Southside Electric Cooperative of Blackstone and interested them in extending their project into Bedford County, which eliminated the necessity of organizing a separate cooperative. A trip was made to Washington by the county agent and a group of interested farmers during the latter part of August, and they secured a two hundred thousand dollar appropriation for the Bedford County part of the Southside project.

As soon as the REA project was started a local power company started an intensive building program in different parts of the county, which brought about a conflict between the REA project and this company. Since quick action was essential, the REA at Washington made money available and authorized the beginning of construction immediately, which was started and has gone forward in a very nice manner and at a very rapid rate. At the present time there has been fifty miles of line constructed, a total of 145 miles staked and ready for construction, and several miles have already been energized and a number of farmers are now using REA current.

The original appropriation covers 174 miles of line, and preliminary work has already been practically completed on an additional 100 miles of line, for which an additional appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been ear-marked. A study of the needs of this and adjacent counties seems to indicate that by the middle of next year there should be approximately four hundred miles of line built as a result of this project in Bedford County, and serving from one thousand to twelve hundred farms.

To carry on an intensive educational campaign and to get immediate results the county agent called two mass meetings of farmers at the county seat, at which time Chester Lake, Assistant to the Chief at Washington, discussed the advantages of electricity through the REA. The first of these meetings was attended by approximately seven hundred farmers. A number of business men in Bedford, including the mayor and the judge of the juvenile court, stated that this was the most remarkable farm meeting ever held in Bedford County. The agent called for delegates from forty or fifty neighborhoods in the county, or every neighborhood that could be thought of, and not one of these failed to have one or more leaders present. It is extremely interesting to note that a number of delegations of colored people from different sections of the county were present and insisted on taking part in the program and securing electricity for their homes. Pictures of this meeting are given on the following page. This picture was run in the Roanoke Times and the Lynchburg News, and the state press gave the project splendid publicity and very favorable comment.

The second meeting was held about two weeks later, and between five and six hundred farm people attended the meeting. Most of this meeting, as in the preceding one, was given over primarily to short talks and a discussion of the needs of the different communities of farm people from their respective sections. It is interesting to note that the business people in Bedford, including the town administration, were enthusiastic over this project, and more than one business man has remarked that this was the most important piece of work attempted in Bedford County in the history of the county. Directly as a result of this project there will be several hundred miles of line built on practically every road in Bedford County, not only by the REA, but an additional fifty or sixty miles of line will be built by the local power company at this time directly as a result of this program.

Representatives of the REA Administration at Washington have remarked that this project was worked up and started at a more rapid rate than any REA project in the United States at that particular time, and this project also has the distinction of being the only project in the United States which will not carry a minimum rate. A schedule of rates has been worked out and tentatively approved, which will be used by this part of the Southside Cooperative, regardless of how little current is used. This particular feature of the program is very popular and a large number of farm homes are being wired which would not have been wired for service if a minimum rate was used.

The advantages to Bedford County in securing this electric project not only included the advantages of electricity, but it has given employment to hundreds of people in the county for quite a while and has also increased the sales of electrical equipment for local business concerns and is increasing the taxable property in the county, which will rebound to the benefit of the county in a financial way.

The agent has given approximately half of his time to this project during the past two months, and has made two trips to Washington in connection

Enthusiasm Marks Rural Power Rally



When Bedford county farmers met at the courthouse Wednesday night to discuss the \$200,000 REA loan to the county, the auditorium was packed, as this picture indicates. The farmers voted overwhelmingly for REA power. Chester H. Lake, field representative of the REA, assured the farmers they would get electricity. The Appalachian Electric Power company is also building lines in sections where REA construction is underway. In the lower photo Lake is shown in the center with S. S. Hylton, county farm agent, at the right of the picture, and L. A. Brest, project superintendent for the Southside Electric cooperative in Nelson county, at the left.

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with working out details for the project. He feels that the time spent with this project has possibly been worth more to the county than anything else that could have been done. Unquestionably educational work carried out through the county agent's office has gone a long way in making Bedford farm people electric minded.

RURAL ORGANIZATIONS The county agent has cooperated as far as possible with all rural organizations, including the grange, commodity leagues, and the Bedford County Game and Fish Association, which includes both town and county. The grange organizations in particular have been very active in the county, and unquestionably the REA project was started through the masters of these granges. The people in the county generally are giving credit to the grange organizations for a great piece of work in fostering the REA project. The county agent is a member of the Sedalia Grange, which was the first to be organized in the county.

The Bedford County Game and Fish Association, which has a membership of approximately five hundred, was recently organized, and is doing a splendid piece of work in promoting recreational and wild life interests in the county. The county agent is a member of this organization and has been called in a number of times to assist with special features of this work. The most important job undertaken by this group has been the location and establishment of a large lake and recreational center for Bedford County. A site was located in the north central part of the county, and the agent secured the services of an Extension Agricultural Engineer and Mr. C. S. De La Barre, Specialist in Wild Life, to make a survey of this project. It was found after the survey was made that it was possible to have a 35 to 40 acre lake in this proposed recreational center, which is to be fed by a mountain stream, which is clear throughout the season. Members of the association visited congressmen and also made one trip to Washington and were successful in securing a definite promise of assistance through the CCC Administration. This administration pledged money for the actual needs of constructing the dam and also CCC labor to complete it. The local association is making itself responsible for securing approximately 150 acres of land for this area and the actual construction of the dam, and the project will start this coming April 1.

The agent also assisted in securing the services of a specialist from the Extension Division at Blacksburg in a proposed location of a second recreational center near the corporate limits of the town of Bedford. This proposed project will include a lake and a building for recreational purposes and also picnic grounds.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS The county agent is a member of the local Rotary Club and has appeared on the programs of both the Rotary and Lions Clubs during the past year. Arrangements are being made at the present time for a farmers' meeting early in 1939. Most of this work has been discussed earlier in the report.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING The agent has rendered assistance to the Virginia Dark-Flyed Tobacco Growers Cooperative Marketing Association in membership drives and has taken a part on their monthly meetings at the court house.

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The agent accompanied the officials of the Bedford County Wool Pool to a regional meeting in Harrisonburg, and assisted with the pool and handling the 1938 wool clip. The county agent's secretary is the secretary for this cooperative. A detailed discussion of the work of this cooperative is given under the sheep section of this report.

CONCLUSION The agent wishes to acknowledge at this time the fine work done by the assistant agents Thomas Stark, Jr. and W. W. Turner. The assistants were given all 4-H club work to do and they also had a large part of the livestock work and the TVA Demonstration work. These men made a large number of friends throughout the county, which plainly shows their efficiency and ability to get along with farm people.

Mr. B. A. Warriner, District Agent, made a number of visits to the county during the year and rendered his usual efficient service in times of stress and need for counsel and advice. The following V. P. I. specialists assisted the county agent in carrying out the 1938 program:

L. W. Moore	Dr. H. N. Young
A. G. Smith	James A. Godkin
R. G. Connelly	J. D. Wisor
J. A. Waller, Jr.	George W. Herring
W. H. Byrne	W. W. Bure
H. L. Dunton	David Painter
B. L. Hummel	Dr. Scales
Delmar J. Young	W. I. Thomas
D. A. Tucker	C. S. De La Barre

The following men other than the V. P. I. Specialists were of great assistance to the agent in different parts of his work and gave their time in their particular field:

Chester Lake	H. Holcomb
C. S. Hooper	H. P. Evans
E. P. Moser	J. K. Andrews
J. J. Bass	

Mr. W. P. Wilkins, Vocational Agriculture Teacher at New London Academy, has been of unusual assistance to the county agent in a number of ways. He was always present for the meetings of the Agricultural Board and the Executive Committee of this board, and has attended more than one district meeting and has assisted with the agricultural meetings in the eastern part of the county. He is at the present time, assisting the county agent in working out the Agricultural Board personnel in the eastern part of the county.

The county committeemen of the Agricultural Conservation Association, including C. R. Overstreet, R. G. Johnson, J. E. Mitchell and A. A. Saunders, have done excellent work during the year under very adverse conditions. They were very cooperative in their work with the county agent and the county agent's office

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force. It is with genuine regret that three of these men, Mr. C. R. Overstreet, Mr. R. G. Johnson and Mr. A. A. Saunders, were replaced on the county committee at the reorganization meeting just held. However, the new men taking their places on the county committee, including William R. Walker as president, T. M. Ferguson, vice-president, W. O. Arrington and Paul Terrell as alternates, are excellent men, and men with whom the county agent has worked very successfully.

The county agent's force at one time during the year, when compliance was being checked, included thirty-two field supervisors, the chief clerk, seventeen office assistants, besides the county agent's secretary and the assistant agent. This necessitated additional space, and the agent was fortunate in securing the use of the Civil Service Room, adjoining his office, from the Post Office Department.



Delegation of club members and leaders attending State 4-H Club Short Course at Blacksburg in July including leaders Miss Bernice Sloop, Thomas Stark, Jr. and G. W. Padgett, and the following members: Mattie Martin, Ethlyn Graves, Grace Witt, Gladys De Witt, Rosalie Hicks, Virginia Brown, Dorothy Overstreet, Naomi Newman, Nora Elizabeth Higginbotham, Gladys Ayers, Helen Johnson, Freddie Fuqua, Rachel Smith, Chester Miles, Miller Scott, Warren Kern, Jennings Robertson, Elbert Kidd, Linwood Whorley, Curtis Woodford, Gerald Whorley, Calloway Martin, Billy Owen, Phil White, Carlton Phillips and Thomas Higginbotham.

Photo at bottom of page shows tomato field on farm of E. E. Rieley, one of TVA demonstrators. Mr. Rieley used certified and treated seed and 3-10-6 fertilizer.





Top photo shows delegation of 32 farm men and women on dairy farm in Fairfax County while making annual tour.

Lower photo shows a government experimental bull being used on the farm where above picture was taken. Much interest was shown in breeding records.





Top picture shows a few high producing registered Jerseys on farm of dairyman in Spottsylvania County, taken on tour. This breeder keeps production records and sells registered bulls.

Lower picture shows farm home completely unroofed by severe wind storm. Bedding and clothing can be seen on fences drying. House was soaked from garret to cellar. Granary and poultry house were wrecked. County agent visited this home the day following storm and had R. E. Supervisor there to plan for financing repairs.





This photo shows group of farmers on farm tour enjoying picnic lunch at home of C. R. Overstreet, Bellevue, Virginia. About 65 farm men and women attended this tour.

IV

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U.S. Department of Agriculture
and State Agricultural Colleges
Cooperating

Extension Service
Division of Cooperative Extension
Washington, D.C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is for use by county extension agents in making a combined statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.

State Virginia County Bekford

REPORT OF

<u>Pola Collier Atkinson</u> (Name) Home Demonstration Agent.	From <u>12-1-37</u> to <u>11/30/38</u> , 1938
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.	From _____ to _____, 1938
4-H Club Agent.	From _____ to _____, 1938
<u>Shaw Stark Jr.</u> Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.	From <u>12/1/37</u> to <u>8/30/</u> , 1938
<u>S. H. Hutton</u> Agricultural Agent.	From <u>12/1/37</u> to <u>11/30/</u> , 1938
<u>W. G. Turner</u> Assistant Agricultural Agent.	From <u>8/23/37</u> to <u>11/30/</u> , 1938



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 3.

Approved: _____

Date _____ State Extension Director.

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PREPARATION OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report should be a summary, with analysis and interpretations, for presentation to the people of the county, the State, and the Nation of the extension activities in each county for the year, and the results obtained by the county extension agents assisted by the subject-matter specialists. The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agents and the people of the county in showing the progress made during the year as a basis for future plans. It is of vital concern also to the State and Nation as a measure of rural progress and a basis for intelligent legislation and financial support of extension work.

At least four copies of the annual report should be made: One copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one copy for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. *The report to the Washington office should be sent through the State extension office.*

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Where two or more agents are employed in a county they should submit a single statistical report showing the combined activities and accomplishments of all county extension agents employed in the county during the year. Results obtained through assistance rendered agents by specialists should also be included. This report shows, insofar as possible, the part each agent has taken in forwarding the extension program. The county totals should be the sum of the activities and accomplishments of individual agents minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment. The county totals, when properly recorded, show the progress made in the county during the year in forwarding the entire extension program. Negro men and women agents should prepare a combined statistical report separate from that of the white agents.

The statistical summary should be a report of this year's activities and results that can be verified by records on file in the county office. Where records are not available careful estimates are desired. Such estimates should be marked "Est."

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

A separate narrative report is desired from the leader of each line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and Negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed during a part or all of the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked.

The narrative report should summarize and interpret, under appropriate subheadings, the outstanding results accomplished and the extension methods used for each project. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reinforced with necessary data from the statistical summary. Use a descriptive style of writing, giving major accomplishments first under each project. Give extension methods fully relating to outstanding results only, and where practicable illustrate with photographs, maps, diagrams, blueprints, or copies of charts and other forms used. Full credit should be given to all cooperating agencies. The lines should be single-spaced, with double space between the paragraphs and reasonably good margins. The pages should be numbered in consecutive order.

The following outline is merely suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented. Each agent should prepare an outline to fit the situation and the work to be reported.

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning of the narrative report.
- IV. Changes in county extension organization.
 - (1) Form.
 - (2) General policies.
 - (3) Procedure.
- V. County program of work.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.

Under appropriate headings and subheadings present in some detail for each major project or line of work the goals set up, the methods used, the results achieved, and the significance of these results in terms of improved farms and homes and of better community life.

- VI. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.

TERMINOLOGY

To insure reports which convey the intended meaning to others and to facilitate the compilation of satisfactory national statistics on extension, it is extremely important that terms be used in accordance with accepted definitions. The following definitions of extension terms have been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. Agents should read these definitions before starting to write the annual reports.

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A program of work is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
2. A plan of work is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program of work. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
3. A community is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
4. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
5. Demonstrations as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations. A method demonstration is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.
A result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, home maker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.
The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A result demonstrator is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
7. A cooperator is a farmer or home maker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
8. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
9. 4-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
10. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
11. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
12. A leader-training meeting is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
13. An office call is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
14. A farm or home visit is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
15. Days in office should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
16. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
17. Letters written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An extension school is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. An extension short course differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
19. Records consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
20. The county extension association or committee is that county organization, whether a membership or a delegate body, which is recognized officially in the conduct of extension work in the county.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

1. List below the names, titles, and periods of service of the county extension agents whose work is included in this report. Include time of assistants with that of regular agent.

AGENT	Total months of service this year (a)	Days devoted to agr. conservation and adjustment programs (b)	Days devoted to relief work (c)	Total days in office (d)	Total days in field (e)
<i>Mrs. Lela C. Coffey</i> (Name) Home demonstration agent	12.5	8		82	199
<i>E. Elizabeth B. Hall</i> Asst. home demonstration agent					
4-H Club agent	2				
<i>Wm. Starks, Jr.</i> Assistant county agent in charge of club work					
<i>J. S. Hytton</i> Agricultural agent	24.5	110	0	214	369
<i>W. H. Turner</i> Assistant agricultural agent					

2. County extension association or committee:

- (a) Agricultural extension: *Agricultural Board* (1) Name (2) Number of members *45*
- (b) Home demonstration: *Home-making Board* (1) Name (2) Number of members *102*
- (c) 4-H Club: *4-H Council* (1) Name (2) Number of members *105*

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted. *30*

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees.
- 50*

5. Number of different voluntary county or community project leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:

- (a) Adult work: (1) Men *45* (2) Women *132*
- (b) 4-H Club work: (1) Men *3* (2) Women *5*
- (3) Older club boys *2*
- (4) Older club girls *13*

6. Number of different paid local leaders engaged in agricultural-conservation and adjustment programs: (a) Men *32* (b) Women7. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work. *13*8. Number of members in such clubs or groups. *361*

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
9. Number of 4-H Clubs	<i>15</i>		<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>
10. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys <i>2</i>		<i>192</i>	<i>192</i>
	(2) Girls <i>309</i>			<i>309</i>
11. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys <i>2</i>		<i>129</i>	<i>129</i>
	(2) Girls <i>279</i>			<i>279</i>

12. Number of different members enrolled in 4-H Club work for:

MEMBERS	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	6th year and over
(a) Boys	<i>126</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>
(b) Girls	<i>187</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>11</i>

¹ County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.

² Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 7 to 24, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.

³ Same as footnote 2 but refers to completions instead of enrollments.

⁴ The total for this question should agree with county total, question 10.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Age	10 and under	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 and over		
13. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled according to age ¹	(a) Boys	16	17	26	40	50	26	20	7	6	3	1	13	
	(b) Girls	75	46	54	34	30	23	14	16	10	1	6		
14. Number of 4-H Club members: ¹	(a) In school	485										(b) Out of school	16	14

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (c)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (a)	County total ² (d)	
15. Number of 4-H Club teams trained	(1) Judging				15
	(2) Demonstration	1		1		2
16. Number of groups other than 4-H Clubs organized for extension work with rural young people 16 years of age and older	1		1	1	16
17. Members in groups reported in question 16	(1) Young men	15		15	17
	(2) Young women	8		8		8
18. Total number of farm or home visits ³ made in conducting extension work	513		995	1258	18 ¹²³⁵
19. Number of different farms or homes visited	256		628	884	19
20. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	408		8871	9279
	(2) Telephone	420		1297	1717
21. Number of news articles or stories published ⁴	524		397	921	21
22. Number of individual letters written	1779		5250	5029	22
23. Number of different circular letters issued (not total copies mailed)	25		223	248	23 ²⁴⁵
24. Number of bulletins distributed	731		1561	2292	24
25. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	6		2	10	25
26. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown	21		2	23	26
27. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	8	19	27
		Total attendance of:			
		(b) Men leaders		540	540
	(c) Women leaders	101		7	108
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	3	5	8
		Total attendance of:			
(b) Leaders		32		127	159
28. Method demonstration meetings held (include all method demonstrations in both adult and 4-H Club work given by agents and specialists not reported under question 27)	(1) Number	255		48	303
	(2) Total attendance	6372		393	6765
29. Meetings held at result demonstrations	(1) Number	14			14
	(2) Total attendance	507			507

¹The total for this question should agree with county total, question 10.²County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or assignment.³Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.⁴Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.⁵Note.—Questions 18-24 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM		Home demonstration agents (c)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (a)	County total (d)		
30. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		2	2	30	
		(b) Total attendance		98	98		
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number		3	3		
		(b) Total attendance		21	21		
31. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1		1	31	
		(b) Total attendance	201		201		
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	1		1		
		(b) Total attendance	86		86		
32. Encampments held (Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	1		1	32	
		(b) Total members attending	28		28		
		(c) Total others attending	165		165		
	(2) 4-H club	(a) Number	1		4		5
		(b) Total boys attending			17		17
		(c) Total girls attending	47				47
(d) Total others attending	196			196			
33. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by agents or specialists and not previously reported	(1) Number	48		266	314	33	
	(2) Total attendance	5032		12,803	17,835		
34. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agents or specialists and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	33		33	34	
		(b) Total attendance	1132		503		1635
	(2) 4-H club	(a) Number	50		31		61
		(b) Total attendance	725		524		1249
34½. Number of above meetings held by agents or local leaders at which discussion group method of presentation was followed		12		72	84	34½	

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE FOR YEAR

It is highly desirable for extension workers to consider the proportion of farms and farm homes in the county which have been definitely influenced to make some substantial change in farm or home operations as a result of the extension program for men, women, boys, and girls. It is recognized that this information is very difficult for agents to report accurately, so a conservative estimate based upon such records, surveys, and other sources of information as are available will be satisfactory. Such estimates should be marked "Est."

Include results of emergency activities as well as the regular extension program.

35. Number of farms in county	4387	35
36. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program	23	36
37. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	260	37
38. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	24	38
39. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	265	39
40. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	28	40
41. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program (Include questions 36, 37, and 38, minus duplications.)	2800	41
42. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of extension program (Include questions 38 and 40, minus duplications.)	242	42

¹ County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.

Notes.—Questions 35-42 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

CEREALS¹

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Barley	Quail sorghum, rice, and other cereals	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
43. Days devoted to line of work by:							} 43
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	5	6	1				
(4) Specialists	1						
44. Number of communities in which work was conducted	13	13	3	2	5		44
45. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	13	13	-	-	-	-	45
46. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	2	2	-	-	-	-	46
47. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	3	5	-	-	-	-	47
48. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
49. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
50. Number of other meetings held	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
51. Number of news stories published	2	5	1	1	3	-	51
52. Number of different circular letters issued	-	6	-	1	2	-	52
53. Number of farm or home visits made	7	8	2	1	4	-	53
54. Number of office calls received	66	167	38	3	62	-	54
55. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled							} 55
(1) Boys	24	1	-	-	-	-	
(2) Girls							
56. Number of 4-H Club members completing							} 56
(1) Boys	16	1	-	-	-	-	
(2) Girls							
57. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	34	2.5	-	-	-	-	57
58. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	100 bu.	28 bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	58
59. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	67	84	12	-	15	-	59
60. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	-	64	-	-	-	-	60
61. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	26	96	15	-	14	-	61
62. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	-	26	-	-	-	-	62
63. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprises	510	640	72	15	22	-	63
66. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ⁴							} 66
(1)							
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
(5)							

¹Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.²Indicate crop by name.⁴For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Alfalfa	Sweet-clover	Red, bur, and other clovers	Vetch	Legumes	Furrows	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....							67
(2) 4-H Club agents.....							
(3) Agricultural agents.....	10	-	4	-	12	18	
(4) Specialists.....	-	-	-	-	-	3	
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	16		22		50	50	68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	13		13		26	16	69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	-		-		6	15	70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	12		9		4	18	71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....							73
74. Number of other meetings held.....	8	-	16	-	18	26	74
75. Number of news stories published.....	5	-	6	-	29	22	75
76. Number of different circular letters issued.....	-	-	4	-	6	12	76
77. Number of farm or home visits made.....	7	-	5	-	25	20	77
78. Number of office calls received.....	92	3	117	2	586	283	78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							79
(1) Boys.....							
(2) Girls.....							
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							80
(1) Boys.....							
(2) Girls.....							
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....							81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing.....							82
(1) Seed.....	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	XXXX	
(2) Forage.....	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	XXXX	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....	53	-	75	-	145	56	83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations.....	11	-	-	-	-	-	84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	11	-	16	-	-	-	85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	-	-	-	-	32	-	86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	65	-	180	-	650	196	87
89. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ¹							90
(1).....							
(2).....							
(3).....							
(4).....							
(5).....							

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—CONTINUED

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Soybeans	Cowpeas and field peas	Velvet-beans	Field beans	Peanuts	All other legumes and forage crops ¹	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....							67
(2) 4-H Club agents.....							
(3) Agricultural agents.....							
(4) Specialists.....							
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	5	5					68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	-	-					69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	-	-					70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....							71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....							72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....							73
74. Number of other meetings held.....							74
75. Number of news stories published.....	5	5					75
76. Number of different circular letters issued.....							76
77. Number of farm or home visits made.....	-	3					77
78. Number of office calls received.....	41	24					78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							79
(1) Boys.....							
(2) Girls.....							
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							80
(1) Boys.....							
(2) Girls.....							
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....							81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing.....							82
(1) Seed.....	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	lb.	bu.	
(2) Forage.....	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....	19	18					83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations.....							84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....							85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	3	1					86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	24	31					87
88. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ²							88
(1).....							
(2).....							
(3).....							
(4).....							
(5).....							90

¹ Indicate crop by name.² For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Irish pota- toes (a)	Sweetpota- toes (b)	Cotton (c)	Tobacco (d)	All other special crops <i>(e)</i> (e)	
91. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents						} 91
(2) 4-H Club agents						
(3) Agricultural agents	1			54	22	
(4) Specialists				8	6	
92. Number of communities in which work was conducted				24	18	92
93. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting				24	20	93
94. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or commit- teemen				62	40	94
95. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted				42	60	95
96. Number of meetings at result demonstrations				-	-	96
97. Number of method-demonstration meetings held				-	-	97
98. Number of other meetings held				50	13	98
99. Number of news stories published				72	23	99
100. Number of different circular letters issued				99	12	100
101. Number of farm or home visits made	2			66	43	101
102. Number of office calls received	11			4340	310	102
103. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled						} 103
(1) Boys	2	1		22	55	
(2) Girls						
104. Number of 4-H Club members completing						} 104
(1) Boys	2	1		16	28	
(2) Girls						
105. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	2	5		13.8	29.4	105
106. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	19 bu.	10 bu.	lb.	11540 lb.	2946	106
107. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	7			516	270	107
108. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	15			154	264	108
109. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	6			154	264	109
110. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	-			1390	98	110
111. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic informa- tion as a basis for readjusting enterprise				1400	360	111
114. Number of farmers following other specific practice recom- mendations: ²						} 114
(1) _____						
(2) _____						
(3) _____						
(4) _____						
(5) _____						

¹ Indicate crop by name.

² Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

³ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Home gardens (a)	Market gardening, truck, and canning crops (b)	Beautification of home grounds (c)	Tree fruits (d)	Bush and small fruits (e)	Grapes (f)	
115. Days devoted to line of work by:			15				
(1) Home demonstration agents							115
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	3			25			
(4) Specialists	1		8	12			
116. Number of communities in which work was conducted	30		32	13		1	116
117. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting			16	10			117
118. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			16	10			118
119. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			10	5			119
120. Number of meetings at result demonstrations			8	5			120
121. Number of method-demonstration meetings held			14	17			121
122. Number of other meetings held			1	8			122
123. Number of news stories published	11	1	11	12			123
124. Number of different circular letters issued	10	-	1	16			124
125. Number of farm or home visits made	11		13	54		1	125
126. Number of office calls received	97	8	36	234	4	2	126
127. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	17			1			127
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls			299				
128. Number of 4-H Club members completing	3						128
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls			218				
129. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	1.4						129
130. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H club members completing	1990 bu.		xxxx				130
131. Number of farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed	320	9	6	42	4	1	131
132. Number of farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed	610	15	6	106	4	3	132
133. Number of farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed	189	15	3	106	4	3	133
134. Number of farms or homes where marketing recommendations were followed	-		xxxx	21			134
135. Number of farms or homes where assistance was given in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	126		xxxx				135
136. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to establishment or care of lawns	xxxx	xxxx	238	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	136
137. Number of homes where recommendations were followed regarding planting of shrubbery and trees	xxxx	xxxx	133	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	137
138. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to treatment of walks, drives, or fences	xxxx	xxxx	229	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	138
139. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to improving appearance of exterior of house and outbuildings	xxxx	xxxx	151	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	139
140. Number of homes where other specific practice recommendations were followed:							140
(1) 27 Homes showed better arrangement of ground space							
(2) 1 Flower garden house built							
(3) 3 Out back fire places built							
(4) 87 Homes showed out door living interest							

* For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

Girls planted 270 tubs of flowers and 203 tubs better care of their lawns

FORESTRY, WILDLIFE CONSERVATION, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Forestry (a)	Wildlife conservation, fur and game farming (b)	Agricultural engineering ¹ (farm and home) (c)	
141. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....				} 141
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
(3) Agricultural agents.....	2	2	10	
(4) Specialists.....	1	2	7	
142. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	7	3	10	142
143. Number of voluntary local leaders or com- mitteemen assisting.....	-	-	-	143
144. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....				144
145. Number of adult result demonstrations con- ducted.....	19	1		145
146. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	1			146
147. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....				147
148. Number of other meetings held.....	-	2	4	148
149. Number of news stories published.....	5	2	5	149
150. Number of different circular letters issued.....	1	-	2	150
151. Number of farm or home visits made.....	10	3	28	151
152. Number of office calls received.....	66	41	84	152
153. Number of 4-H Club mem- bers enrolled.....				} 153
(1) Boys.....				
(2) Girls.....				
154. Number of 4-H Club mem- bers completing.....				} 154
(1) Boys.....				
(2) Girls.....				
154½. Number of 4-H Club mem- bers not in special project clubs who participated in forestry or wildlife conser- vation activities.....			XXXXXXXXXX	} 154½
(1) Boys.....			XXXXXXXXXX	
(2) Girls.....			XXXXXXXXXX	
155. Number of units handled by 4-H Club mem- bers completing. (This refers to questions 154 and 154½).....				} 155
(1) Transplant beds.....		Coverts ² improved	Acres terraced.....	
(2) Acres planted to forest trees.....		or built Nest boxes, feed trays for song	Machines or equip- ment repaired.....	
(3) Acres improved.....		birds Feeding stations	Articles made.....	
(4) Acres of wood- land protect- ed from fire.....		operated Animals or birds produced.....	Equipment installed.....	

FORESTRY—Continued

156. Number of farms on which new areas were reforested by planting with small trees.....	156
157. Acres involved in preceding question.....	157
158. Number of farmers planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....	158
159. Number of farmers planting trees for erosion control.....	159
160. Number of farmers making improved thinnings and weedings.....	160
161. Number of farmers practicing selection cutting.....	161
162. Number of farmers pruning forest trees.....	162
163. Number of farmers cooperating in prevention of forest fire.....	163
164. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of naval stores.....	164
165. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of maple sugar and sirup.....	165

¹ 4-H farm shop clubs should be reported under this heading.

² Include food patches planted or left standing for wildlife.

FORESTRY—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

166. Number of farmers assisted in timber estimating and appraisal.....	1	166
167. Number of farmers following wood-preservation recommendations.....		167
168. Number of farmers following recommendations in the marketing of forest products.....	1	168

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION—Continued

169. Number of farms on which specific improvements for wildlife have been made.....		169
--	--	-----

ITEM	RABBITS		FOXES AND OTHER FUR ANIMALS		GAME BIRDS		CONSERVATION CAMPS		
	4-H members (a)	Adults (b)	4-H members (c)	Adults (d)	4-H members (e)	Adults (f)	4-H members (g)	Adults (h)	
169j. Number of individuals engaged or assisted in activity.....						1			169j
169k. Number of animals or birds produced by such individuals.....						Several Cottontails		X X X X X X X X X	169k

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—Continued

Engineering activities	Number of farms (a)	Number of units (b)	Total value of service or savings (c)	
170. Terracing complete with outlets and contour cultivation.....	1	50 acres.	\$ 15.00	170
170j. Contour tillage alone.....	23	238 acres.	150.00	170j
170k. Gully control alone.....	6	15 acres.	15.00	170k
171. Drainage practices.....		acres.		171
172. Irrigation practices.....		acres.		172
173. Land-clearing practices.....		acres.		173
174. Better types of machines.....	7	7 machines.	26.00	174
175. Maintenance and repair of machines.....		machines.		175
176. Efficient use of machinery.....		X X X X X X X X X		176
176j. Better ginning of cotton.....		gin stands		176j
177. All buildings constructed (include silos).....	13	14 buildings.	310.00	177
178. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted.....		151 buildings.	450.00	178
179. Farm electrification.....	38	38 farms. ¹	660.00	179
180. Home equipment (include sewing machines).....				180
181. Total of columns (a) and (c).....	58 farms.	X X X X X X X X X	\$ 1648.00	181

182. Number of machines repaired as reported in questions 175 and 180, by types:					
(a) Tractors.....	(b) Tillage implements.....	(c) Harvesters and threshers.....	(d) Plows.....	(e) Mowers.....	182
(f) Planters.....	(g) Sewing machines.....	(h) Other.....			
183. Number of buildings and equipment improved as reported in questions 177, 178, 179, 180, by types:					
(a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	(c) Sewage systems installed.....	(d) Water systems installed.....	(e) Heating systems installed.....	183
(f) Lighting systems installed.....	(g) Home appliances and machines.....	(h) Dairy buildings.....	(i) Silos (1) Regular..... (2) Trench or pit.....	(j) Hog houses.....	
				(k) Poultry houses.....	
				(l) Storage structures.....	
				(m) Other.....	

¹ Report the number of farms using electricity in farm enterprises for income-producing purposes such as electric milking, milk cooling, incubating, brooding, heated heating, etc.

POULTRY AND BEES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Poultry (including turkeys) (a)	Bees (b)	
184. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home-demonstration agents	8		184
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	6		
(4) Specialists	2		
185. Number of communities in which work was conducted	22		185
186. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	5		186
187. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	5		187
188. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	191		188
189. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	1		189
190. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	6		190
191. Number of other meetings held	8		191
192. Number of news stories published	17		192
193. Number of different circular letters issued	4		193
194. Number of farm or home visits made	40		194
195. Number of office calls received	197		195
196. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys 22 (2) Girls 6	3	196
197. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys 14 (2) Girls 6	3	
198. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	1231 chickens	15 colonies	198
POULTRY—Continued			
199. Number of families following an organized improved breeding plan as recommended		20	199
200. Number of families following recommendations in purchasing baby chicks		16	200
201. Number of families following recommendations in chick rearing		125	201
202. Number of families following production-feeding recommendations		122	202
203. Number of families following sanitation recommendations in disease and parasite control		233	203
204. Number of families improving poultry-house equipment according to recommendations		11	204
205. Number of families following marketing recommendations		124	205
206. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise		136	206
207. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			207
(a) <i>Specialized culls \$11025.96 - Cogen cull \$8522.10</i>			
(b) <i>Turkeys cull \$2118.25 - Total \$22165.72</i>			
(c) <i>3 Caponizing demonstrations 75-flocks culled</i>			
BEES—CONTINUED			
208. Number of farmers following recommendations in transferring colonies to modern hives			208
209. Number of colonies involved in question 208			209
210. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations			210
211. Number of farmers following requeening recommendations			211
212. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations		1	212
213. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			213
(a) _____			
(b) _____			

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the most important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

DAIRY CATTLE, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, AND HORSES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Other livestock (f)	
214. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							214
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	55	50	10	5			
(4) Specialists	7	1					
215. Number of communities in which work was conducted	30	30	11	6			215
216. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	13	13	13	5			216
217. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	26	26	19	5			217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted							218
219. Number of meetings at result demonstrations							219
220. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	36	29	5	2			220
221. Number of other meetings held	13	11	3				221
222. Number of news stories published	8	6	7	2			222
223. Number of different circular letters issued	5	4	2				223
224. Number of farm or home visits made	186	172	15	24			224
225. Number of office calls received	546	364	99	74	5		225
226. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled:							226
(1) Boys	15	2	2	36		1	
(2) Girls							
227. Number of 4-H Club members completing:							227
(1) Boys	13	2	1	29			
(2) Girls							
228. Number of animals in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	17	2	18	83			228
229. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires	9	6	14	4			229
230. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	2	7	2	3			230
231. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted							231
232. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs							232
233. Number of herd or flock-improvement associations organized or assisted							233
234. Number of members in these associations							234
235. Number of farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals							235
236. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing	XXXX			34	XXXX		236
237. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making	72	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	237
238. Number of farmers following parasite-control recommendations	178	17	115	8			238
239. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	152	141	-	24			239
240. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations			95	5			240
241. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	260	115	115	65	22		241

* Do not include rabbits, game, and fur animals, which should be reported under Wildlife Conservation.

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Public problems and economic planning on county or community basis ¹	FARM MANAGEMENT			Outlook	Marketing, buying, selling, and financing	
		Farm records (inventories, accounts, etc.)	Individual farm planning	Farm and home planning (short and long time)			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
244. Day allotted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	28	7	20	10		3	244
(4) Specialists	7	5	7			1	
245. Number of communities in which work was conducted	30	12	21	30	13	18	245
246. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	45						246
247. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	115						247
248. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		46	21				248
249. Number of meetings at result demonstrations			16				249
250. Number of method-demonstration meetings held							250
251. Number of other meetings held	64	2	6	11	13	2	251
252. Number of news stories published	27	3	9	9	3	7	252
253. Number of different circular letters issued	16		3	5			253
254. Number of farm or home visits made	11	13	21	15		2	254
255. Number of office calls received	297	19	39	180	27	133	255
256. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled							
(1) Boys	XXXX			XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	256
(2) Girls	XXXX			XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	
257. Number of 4-H Club members completing							
(1) Boys	XXXX			XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	257
(2) Girls	XXXX			XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	
258. Number of farmers keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent							
(a) Regular						21	258
(b) A.A.A.						30	
259. Number of farmers keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent						57	259
260. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts						21	260
261. Number of farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements						154	261
262. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining credit						11	262
263. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments							263
264. Number of farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year							264
265. Number of farm business or enterprise-survey records taken during year							265
266. Number of farmers making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records						51	266
267. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations						1600	267
268. Number of farmers advised relative to leases						10	268
269. Number of farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income						92	269
270. Number of families assisted in reducing cash expenditure:							
(a) By exchange of labor or machinery						7	270
(b) By bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services						213	
(c) By producing larger part of food on farm						110	
(d) By making own repairs of buildings and machinery						6	

¹ Include county agricultural planning, taxation, land utilization, and economic basis of extension programs.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

271. Number of urban families moving to farms who have been assisted in getting established	4	271
272. Number of farm families on relief assisted to become self-supporting	35	272
273. Number of marketing associations or groups ¹ assisted in organizing during the year	1	273
274. Number of marketing associations or groups ¹ previously organized assisted by extension agents this year	3	274
275. Membership in associations and groups organized or assisted (273 and 274)	1774	275
276. Number of individuals (not in associations) assisted with marketing problems	300	276
277. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations	115	277

ITEM	Standardizing, packaging, or grading	Processing or manufacturing	Locating markets and transportation	Use of current market information	Financing	Organization	Accounting	Keeping membership informed	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
278. Number of organizations assisted with problems of	3		2	3	2		2	3	278
279. Number of individuals (not in organizations) assisted with problems of	62		49	31	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	279

ITEM	Hay and grain	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Livestock	Wool	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted	\$	\$	\$ 210,000.00	\$	\$	\$ 3,752.00	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted	\$	\$	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$	\$	\$	281

ITEM	Fruits and vegetables	Poultry and eggs	Home products				
			Food	Handicraft			
			(a)	(b)			(c)	(d)
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted	\$	\$	\$ 23,991.00	\$ 115.00	\$	\$	281

ITEM	Livestock	Feed for livestock	Farm equipment	Oil and gas	Fertilizer, seed, and other farm supplies	Home equipment	Home supplies	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
282. Value of supplies purchased by all associations or groups organized or assisted	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	282
283. Value of supplies purchased by individuals (not in organizations) assisted	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 96.00	\$	283

¹ Include independent local associations, units of federations, branches of centralized organizations, terminal sales agencies, production associations which do buying or selling, and curb and home demonstration club markets.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Food selection and preparation	Food preserva- tion	
	(a)	(b)	
284. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	61	25	} 284
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....			
(4) Specialists.....	3		
285. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	24		285
286. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	48	28	286
287. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	143	51	287
288. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	361	211	288
289. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....		6	289
290. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....			} 290
(1) By agents or specialists.....	36	13	
(2) By leaders.....	77	13	
291. Number of other meetings held.....			} 291
(1) By agents or specialists.....	10		
(2) By leaders.....			
292. Number of news stories published.....	66	23	292
293. Number of different circular letters issued.....	2	2	293
294. Number of farm or home visits made.....	79	36	294
295. Number of office calls received.....	121	94	295
296. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....			} 296
(1) Boys.....			
(2) Girls.....	309	42	
297. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....			} 297
(1) Boys.....			
(2) Girls.....	279	24	
298. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing:			
(a) Dishes of food products prepared.....	1329		} 298
(b) Meals planned and served.....		976	
(c) Quarts canned.....	10486		
(d) Other containers of jelly, jam, and other products.....		618	
(e) Pounds of vegetables and fruits stored or dried.....	62# dried fruit	125 lb. starch	
299. Number of families budgeting food expenditure for a year.....		151	299
300. Number of families following food-buying recommendations.....			300
301. Number of families serving better-balanced meals.....		203	301
302. Number of families improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations.....		241	302
303. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch.....		6	303
304. Number of children involved in question 303.....		1500	304
305. Number of families following recommended methods of child feeding.....			305
306. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation).....		825	306
307. Number of families producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....		71	307
308. Number of families assisted in the canning or otherwise preserving of fruits, vegetables, and meats.....		278	308
309. Number of quarts canned by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members).....		2396	309
310. Number of other containers of jam, jelly, or other products made by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members).....		11621	310
311. Total estimated value of all products canned or otherwise preserved (questions 298, 309, 310).....	\$ 16,850.30		311
312. Number of families following recommendations for the storage of home food supply.....		287	312
313. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family food supply.....		285	313

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENT EDUCATION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

314. Days devoted to line of work by:		
(a) Home demonstration agents.....	.....	} 314
(b) 4-H Club agents.....	.....
(c) Agricultural agents.....	.....
(d) Specialists.....	.....
315. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....		315
316. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....		316
317. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....		317
318. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....		318
319. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....		319
320. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	{ (a) By agents or specialists..... (b) By leaders.....	} 320
321. Number of other meetings held.....	{ (a) By agents or specialists..... (b) By leaders.....	} 321
322. Number of news stories published.....		322
323. Number of different circular letters issued.....		323
324. Number of farm or home visits made.....		324
325. Number of office calls received.....		325
326. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	} 326
327. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	} 327
328. Number of 4-H Club members not in special child-development projects who participated in definite child-development work.....		328
329. Number of families improving habits of children.....		329
330. Number of families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones.....		330
331. Number of families providing recommended play equipment.....		331
332. Number of families following recommendations regarding furnishings adapted to children's needs.....		332
333. Number of different individuals participating in child-development and parent-education program.....	{ (a) Men..... (b) Women.....	} 333
334. Number of children involved in question 333.....		334
335. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a).....	.....	} 335
(b).....	.....
(c).....	.....
(d).....	.....
(e).....	.....

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

CLOTHING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

336. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(a) Home demonstration agents		36	
(b) 4-H Club agents			336
(c) Agricultural agents			
(d) Specialists		1	
337. Number of communities in which work was conducted		27	337
338. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting		48	338
339. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen		68	339
340. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		211	340
341. Number of meetings at result demonstrations			341
342. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	(a) By agents or specialists	21	342
	(b) By leaders	20	
343. Number of other meetings held	(a) By agents or specialists		343
	(b) By leaders	3	
344. Number of news stories published		86	344
345. Number of different circular letters issued		4	345
346. Number of farm or home visits made		37	346
347. Number of office calls received		131	347
348. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys		348
	(b) Girls	309	
349. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys	1	349
	(b) Girls	170	
350. Number of articles made by 4-H Club members completing	(a) Dresses	286	350
	(b) Other	91	

ITEM	Adults		
	(a)	(b)	
351. Number of individuals following recommendations in construction of clothing		281	351
352. Number of individuals following recommendations in the selection of clothing		203	352
353. Number of individuals keeping clothing accounts		293	353
354. Number of individuals budgeting clothing expenditures		39	354
355. Number of families following clothing-buying recommendations		X X X X X	355
356. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations			356
357. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing	287	298	357
358. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information in determining how best to meet clothing requirements		X X X X X	358
359. Total estimated savings due to clothing program	\$227.57	\$193.12	359
360. Number of individuals following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			
(a) <i>Improvement in grooming</i>	162	281	360
(b) <i>Turning to new, comfortable walking shoes</i>	156	111	

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

HOME MANAGEMENT AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Home management	House furnishings	Handicraft	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	
361. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	36	10	2	361
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
(3) Agricultural agents.....				
(4) Specialists.....	4			
362. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	13	13		362
363. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	30	6		363
364. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	121	50		364
365. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	352	301		365
366. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....				366
367. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....				367
(1) By agents or specialists.....	15	6		
(2) By leaders.....	25	6		
368. Number of other meetings held.....				368
(1) By agents or specialists.....				
(2) By leaders.....	3	2		
369. Number of news stories published.....	47	20		369
370. Number of different circular letters issued.....	3	1		370
371. Number of farm or home visits made.....	30	10		371
372. Number of office calls received.....	150	43		372
373. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....				373
(1) Boys.....				
(2) Girls.....		309		
374. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....				374
(1) Boys.....				
(2) Girls.....		121		
375. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....				375
		164 rooms 231 articles	260 articles	

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

376. Number of kitchens rearranged or improved for convenience according to recommendations.....	92	376
377. Number of families following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment.....	46	377
378. Number of families adopting recommended laundering methods.....		378
379. Number of families assisted in home soap making.....	53	379
380. Number of families adopting recommended methods in care of house.....	124	380
381. Number of families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences.....	41	381
382. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities.....	210	382
383. Number of 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts.....	293	383
384. Number of families keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan.....	17	384
385. Number of families budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan.....	20	385
386. Number of families assisted in developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	225	386
387. Number of families following recommended methods in buying for the home (other than foods and clothing).....	171	387
388. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family living (other than reported under foods and clothing).....	61	388
389. Number of families assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living.....	95	389

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

390. Number of families having increased time for rest and leisure activities as a result of the home-management program.....	84	390
391. Total estimated saving due to home-management program.....	\$ 1520.15	391
392. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a) <i>Adjusting working hours to individual</i>	16	392
(b) <i>Food stored properly, as on a whole</i>	61	

HOUSE FURNISHINGS—Continued

393. Number of families improving the selection of household furnishings.....		393
394. Number of families following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture.....	255	394
395. Number of families following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies).....	108	395
396. Number of families following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....		396
397. Number of families improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors.....	137	397
398. Number of families applying principles of color and design in improving appearance of rooms.....		398
399. Total estimated savings due to house-furnishings program.....	\$ 1022.18	399
400. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a) <i>Storage space improved</i>	131	400
(b) <i>Pieces of furniture refinished</i>	231	
(c) <i>Pieces abolished</i>	44	
(d) <i>Pieces also covered</i>	33	
(e) <i>Pieces made comfortable</i>	221	
401. Number of families following recommendations regarding handicraft.....		401
402. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a).....		402
(b).....		

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

403. Days devoted to line of work by:		
(a) Home demonstration agents.....	13	403
(b) 4-H Club agents.....		
(c) Agricultural agents.....		
(d) Specialists.....	1	
404. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	12	404
405. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	27	405
406. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	28	406
407. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	349	407
408. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....		408
409. Number of method-demonstration meetings held. {		409
(a) By agents or specialists.....	13	
(b) By leaders.....	12	
410. Number of other meetings held. {		410
(a) By agents or specialists.....		
(b) By leaders.....		
411. Number of news stories published.....	32	411
412. Number of different circular letters issued.....	1	412
413. Number of farm or home visits made.....	11	413
414. Number of office calls received.....	18	414

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION—Continued

415. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....	} 415
	(b) Girls.....	
416. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys.....	} 416
	(b) Girls.....	
417. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health projects who participated in definite health-improvement work.....	(a) Boys.....	} 417
	(b) Girls..... 107	
418. Number of individuals having health examination on recommendation of extension workers or participating in health contests.....	(a) 4-H Club members..... 27	} 418
	(b) Others..... 1	
419. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations.....	126	419
420. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations.....	81	420
421. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....		421
422. Number of families adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations.....		422
423. Number of families installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans.....	8	423
424. Number of homes screened according to recommendations.....	61	424
425. Number of families following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects..... ¹³⁵		425
426. Number of individuals enjoying improved health as a result of health and sanitation program.....		426
427. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		} 427
(a) <i>Making general clean-up of premises.</i> 116		
(b)		

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Extension organization and program making	Community or country-life activities	
	(a)	(b)	
428. Days devoted to line of work by:			} 428
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	10	1	
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....	12	3	
(4) Specialists.....	16	8	
429. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	30	30	429
430. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	138	29	430
431. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	138	92	431
432. Number of meetings held.....	109	38	432
433. Number of news stories published.....	85	53	433
434. Number of different circular letters issued.....	13	1	434
435. Number of farm or home visits made.....	32	11	435
436. Number of office calls received.....	181	49	436

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COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES—Continued

437. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations.....	437
438. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders.....	36 438
439. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	33 439
440. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	79 440
441. Number of families following recommendations as to home recreation.....	1 441
442. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	1 442
443. Number of community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established for.....	2 443
(a) Adults	
(b) Juniors	
444. Number of communities assisted in establishing work centers for canning, seed treatment, meat curing, etc.....	444
445. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices.....	445
446. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished.....	446
447. Number of communities assisted in providing library facilities.....	13 447
448. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.....	448
449. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency.....	226 449

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Predatory animals	Rodents	General-flier insects ¹	Woods	All other work	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
450. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents.....					52	450
(2) 4-H Club agents.....						
(3) Agricultural agents.....						
(4) Specialists.....						
451. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....					29	451
452. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....					170	452
453. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....					164	453
454. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....						454
455. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....						455
456. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....					76	456
457. Number of other meetings held.....					4	457
458. Number of news stories published.....	1	1			76	458
459. Number of different circular letters issued.....					5	459
460. Number of farm or home visits made.....		3			44	460
461. Number of office calls received.....	7	11	42		129	461
462. Number of farmers following recommendations.....		8	36			462
463. Pounds of poison used.....		210	80		XXXX	463
464. Total estimated saving due to control program.....	\$.....	\$180. ⁰⁰	\$50. ⁰⁰	\$.....	XXXX	464

MISCELLANEOUS 4-H CLUBS (Indicate by name)

ITEM	Leadership					
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
465. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys					465
	(2) Girls					
466. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys					466
	(2) Girls					

¹ Include grasshoppers, army worms, chinch bugs, and other insects not reported under specific crop or livestock headings.

Supplemental Report

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION AND SOIL CONSERVATION—Continued

The purpose of this supplemental report is to bring together in one place all the work done in relation to the programs of these agencies, regardless of duplication. Include all related work reported under regular project headings on preceding pages, and in addition all other assistance rendered such agencies.

ACTIVITIES	Number of farms (a)	Number of units (b)	Total value of services or savings (c)	
479. Farms in legal soil-conservation districts or in county soil-conservation associations	110	9900 acres.	X X X X	479
480. Tests for soil acidity	125	2500 acres.	\$ 5000.00	480
481. Applying lime materials	500	30,000 tons.	45000.00	481
482. Tests for plant-food deficiencies	25	500 acres.	1000.00	482
483. Applying recommended fertilizers	260	375 tons.	3000.00	483
484. Proper land use—based on soil types (use of soil-survey maps)	-	- acres.	-	484
485. Using recommended crop rotations	350	10000 acres.	5000.00	485
486. Plowing under green manure	60	350 acres.	700.00	486
487. Controlling soil blowing	-	- acres.	-	487
488. Strip cropping	3	90 acres.	90.00	488
489. Using cover crops	200	1000 acres.	1000.00	489
490. Approved summer-fallow	-	- acres.	-	490
491. Constructing terraces	-	- acres.	-	491
492. Controlling gullies	60	600 acres.	1200.00	492
493. Growing crops on contour	6	72 acres.	20.00	493
494. Pasture and range improvement by contouring	12	150 acres.	75.00	494
495. Grading waterways	-	- acres.	-	495
496. Depth of moisture tests	-	- acres.	-	496
497. Floodwater control for crop production	-	- acres.	-	497
498. Weed control:				} 498
(1) By cultural practices		- acres.		
(2) By chemicals		- acres.		